

LINES AROUND PARIS TIGHTEN; BRIEF NEWS COMES FROM FRONT

CARDINALS ELECT DELLA CHIESA AS SUPREME PONTIFF

Archbishop of Bologna
Chosen to Succeed Late
Pope Pius X.

NAME OF BENEDICT XV.
ASSUMED BY NEW HEAD

Coronation Will Take Place Sep-
tember 6. With Imposing
Ceremony.

REFERS TO PRESENT WARFARE

During Reception of Laymen Ex-
presses Great Admiration for
America.

ROME, September 3.—The Sacred
College of Cardinals today elected Car-
dinal Giacomo Della Chiesa, archbishop
of Bologna, supreme pontiff, to succeed
the late Pope Pius X. His coronation as
Benedict XV. will take place Sep-
tember 6.

Immediately after his election the
pontiff said he could not imagine how
his frail body could endure the enor-
mous weight of responsibility thrown
on his shoulders, especially at a mo-
ment when almost all the countries of
Europe were stained with blood; when
wounds inflicted upon humanity also
were inflicted on the church, and when
countless victims of the war were being
cut down.

The war, he said, had armed faith-
ful against faithful, priest against
priest, while bishops of each country
offered prayers for the success of the
army of his own nation. But victory
for one side meant slaughter for the
other, the destruction of children
equally dear to the heart of the Pon-
tiff.

The conclusion of the Sacred College
had been in session since the evening
of Monday, August 31, but the final
vote was not taken until this morning.
When the name of Cardinal Della
Chiesa was called out, the cardinal
scrutinizers as having decided the pre-
scribed two-thirds vote, there was
much excitement among the members
of the conclave.

TRADITIONAL FORMULA

FOLLOWS IN CEREMONY

Then followed the traditional for-
mula, the cardinal being asked as to
whether he accepted the election. And
breathless silence he answered in the
affirmative, but his reply, owing to
found emotion, was scarcely audible.
Immediately after the cardinal re-
ceived the canonically prescribed
scrutiny, this being tangible sign that the leader-
ship of the church had passed from
him to the newly elected Pontiff.

During a reception of laymen
the Pope, especially dear to him, he
expressed great admiration for the
genius of its people, which was com-
mended to their religious zeal, and
he added:

"I am glad that my first apostolic
benediction abroad will be forwarded
to America, where the American cardinals
at a later date will impart it to the
people directly."

The Pontiff also expressed the hope
that America, in favor of peace, to-
gether with the prayers of the Holy
Father, would mean that peace will
come.

In the history of papal conclaves
the present Pontiff was unique, inas-
much as, theoretically, the election
of any cardinal was possible, while
in previous conclaves there were
special designations.

In the election of Cardinal Della
Chiesa, Monsignor Pogorzalski, secretary
of the conclave, with the master of
ceremonies, the dean of the cardinals,
and other high church dignitaries
bowed before the chair where Cardinal
Della Chiesa was seated.

NEW POPE SELECTED

NAME OF BENEDICT XV.

He asked if the cardinal would ac-
cept the pontificate, and upon an af-
firmative reply all the canons above
the cardinal's throne were lowered,
excepting that the cardinal of the
Chiesa. In answer to the question of
the dean of the cardinals, the new
Pope said he desired to take the name
of Benedict XV.

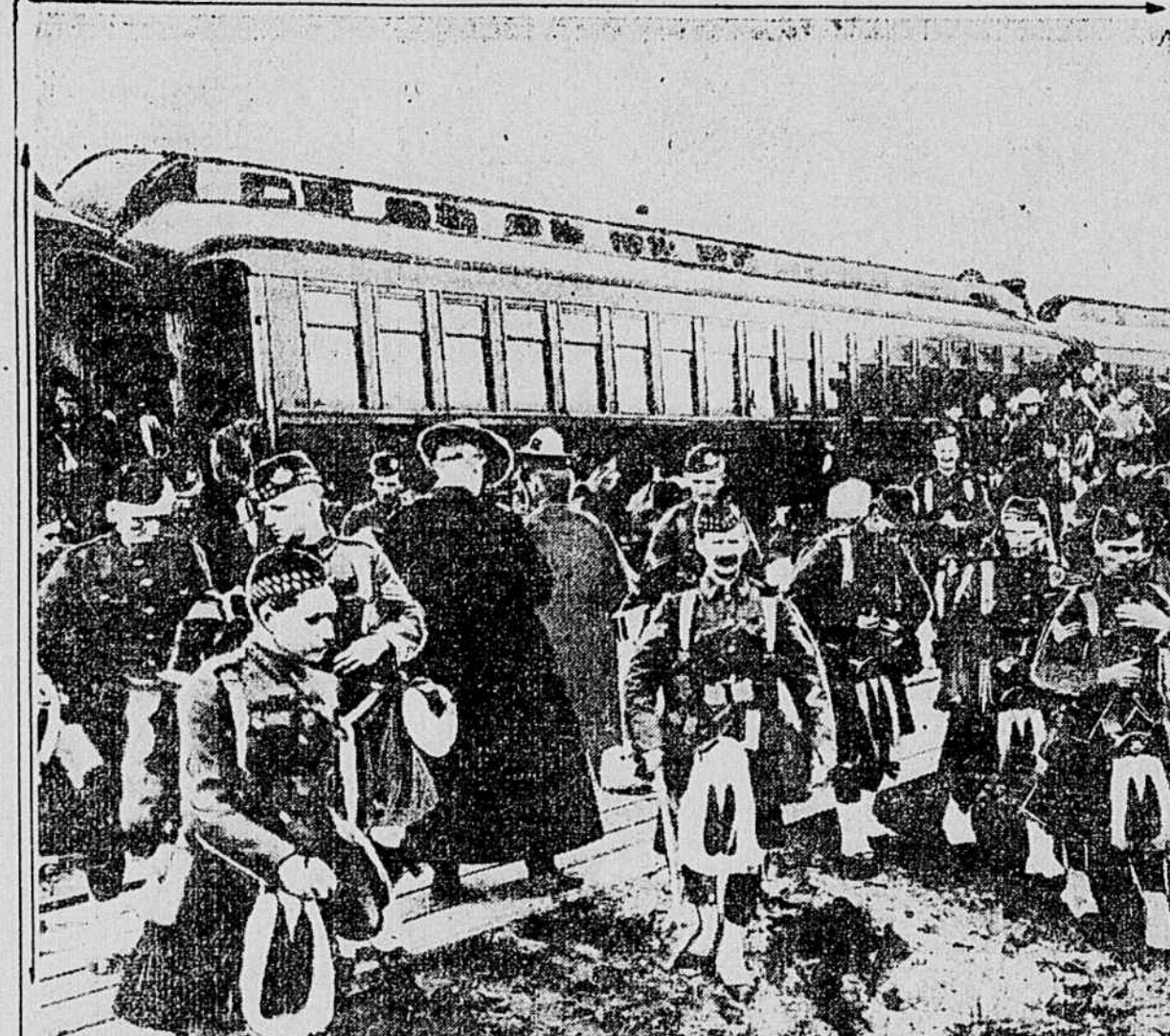
Monsignor Pogorzalski, assisted by
the other officials, recorded the act of
the election and the acceptance, and
the members of the conclave then en-
tered the Sistine Chapel with the Pope.
The Pontiff was clothed in a flowing robe
red slippers and high stock, with a
broad, red cravat. Cardinal Della
Volpe placed on his shoulders a red
stole, embroidered with gold. The
Pope then mounted the throne to re-
ceive the homage of the cardinals.

The cardinals first kissed the feet
and then the hands of the Pontiff, who
administered the accolade and an-
nounced the benediction. Cardinal
Della Volpe placed on the Pontiff's
finger the fisherman's ring, which the
Pope returned to Monsignor Pogorzalski
to be engraved with his name.

The Pontiff proceeded from the Sistine
Chapel to the Basilica of St. Peter's,
where he gave a benediction. He re-
turned to the Sistine Chapel, where
the second act of homage by the
cardinals was accorded him.

When the Pope was asked to present
himself before the people for the first
benediction he turned to Cardinal
Merry Del Val, papal secretary of state,
and said: "I hope I shall have strength
to overcome my emotion." Crowds
outside clamored to see the new
Pontiff, and several of the cardinals.

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CANADA'S CRACK KILLED REGIMENT, THE HILLANDERS,
ARRIVING AT THE MOBILIZATION CAMP AT QUEBEC



HILLANDERS LEAVING
WINDSOR STATION, ONTARIO

PRESIDENT WILL URGE WAR TAX REVENUE BILL

To Ask Congress, in Joint Session
To-day, for Measure That Will
Provide \$100,000,000.

HE IS NOT TO SUGGEST MEANS

Underwood and Associates Drafting
Plan to Raise Desired Amount.
Details Carefully Guarded to Avoid
Outside Interference.

WASHINGTON, September 3.—Con-
gress will meet in joint session to-
morrow afternoon to hear President
Wilson's message asking for a war tax
revenue measure that will provide
\$100,000,000. A concurrent resolution,
providing for the joint session, was
adopted today.

It is understood the President will
confine his message to the presentation
of the necessity for emergency re-
venues, without suggesting the means for
raising the funds. It is said to be his
desire, however, that the tax fall not
too heavily upon any particular class
of citizens.

The President submitted the message
today to Representative Underwood,
chairman of the Ways and Means Com-
mittee, which will frame the revenue
bill. The latter communicated to the
President the framework of the tax
plan he and his associates have pro-
posed to meet the expected deficit
caused by the falling off in customs
receipts.

Mr. Underwood said later the plan
was calculated to produce \$100,000,000
by "an internal revenue tax on a very
few commodities," but would not dis-
cuss it further.

Details have been carefully guarded,
as Congressmen have been flooded with
protests for many days. Administra-
tion leaders desire to have the method
of taxation clearly determined before
it is made known, in order to avoid in-
terference from various interests to be
introduced early next week.

President Wilson today told callers
he did not expect the war tax measure
to be in effect for a long time. He
added, however, that if the tariff had not
been changed before the beginning of
the war, the deficit in the Treasury
would be greater. Under the new
Treasury, he said, the finances of the
country do not depend as largely upon
the tariff as formerly.

FLOOD SWEEPS MANILA

Seven Filipinos and One American
Drowned—Great Property Damage.

WASHINGTON, September 3.—Seven
Filipinos and one American were
killed after a rainfall of more than a
foot, according to a message to-day
from Governor Harrison. During
the forty-eight hours ending at
midnight Tuesday, 16.1 inches of rain
fell.

The lower section of Manila was
flooded to a depth of from three to
four feet during high tide yesterday.
The Filipinos were lost from over-
turned canoes, and the American,
whose name is not given, was drowned.
Governor Harrison's report says no
houses were destroyed in Manila, and
rapid work by local government and
civil authorities prevented loss of life.
Fifty thousand women and children
were removed in rowboats to higher
ground.

In several districts of the city
bridges and streets were damaged, and
the water flooded the furnace-rooms of
the street railway and power com-
pany.

TO FIX TIME FOR OPENING RESERVE BANKING SYSTEM

Members of Federal Board and Rep-
resentatives of Clearing House
Associations Meet To-day.

CONFERENCE AT WASHINGTON

Transfer, It Is Believed, Can Be Ac-
complished With Little Friction.
Question of Foreign Indebtedness
Also to Be Taken Up.

WASHINGTON, September 3.—The
time for opening the new Federal
banking system probably will be de-
termined to-morrow at a conference
here between Federal Reserve Board
members and representatives of clear-
ing-house associations in twenty large
cities.

Members of the board, it is known,
believe the new system can be put into
actual operation within a short time
without financial danger or marked in-
convenience to banks or to business
generally. Bankers, however, have ex-
pressed views at variance with this,
and at the conference to-morrow board
members hope to convince the bankers
that an early opening is to be desired.

There is no apparent desire on the
part of the board to hasten the open-
ing of the system, but it has reached
the conclusion that the transfer from
the present national banking system,
with its corollary of the Aldrich-Vre-
land act can be accomplished with lit-
tle friction, and practically no incon-
venience.

The conference will take up the
question of the foreign indebtedness of
American merchants, hoping to find a
solution without payment to Europe of
large amounts of gold. No exact fig-
ures are at hand, but the clearing-
house associations were asked several
days ago to collect all available in-
formation on the amount involved.

It is probable the board will take
the bankers into its confidence to-mor-
row, and discuss proposed amendments
to the new banking act. Continuous
discussion by the board has narrowed
the field down to less than a half dozen
amendments, and these were ordered
favorably reported to-day by the Senate
committee. They are still before the
House committee.

Delegates elected to attend the con-
ference include John M. Miller, Jr., and
Thomas R. McAdams, Richmond, Va.;
C. C. Homer, Jr., Baltimore.

AMENDMENTS TO LIBERALIZE NEW FEDERAL RESERVE ACT

WASHINGTON, September 3.—Amend-
ments to liberalize the Federal reserve
act were ordered favorably reported to-
day by the Senate Banking Committee.
They would permit the Federal Reserve
Board to postpone payment of the sec-
ond and subsequent installments of
stock subscription of member banks,
and postpone for not more than four
months reserve requirements for mem-
ber banks. They would permit mem-
ber banks to carry in the Federal re-
serve banks any portion of their re-
serves now required to be held in their
own vaults, and allow them to count
as part of their lawful reserves, Fed-
eral reserve notes up to 5 per cent
of their net demand deposits.

Other amendments would permit
member banks to borrow additional li-
bilities on account of indorsement of
foreign bills of exchange, "re-named"
commercial paper, indorsed by a mem-
ber bank and such acceptances as are
permitted under rules of the board, not
to exceed twice the unimpaired capital
and surplus of the bank.

They would also permit bills bought
by member banks to be counted as re-
serves.

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MORE JAPANESE TROOPS LAND AT CHINESE PORT

Force of Between 10,000 and 15,000
Augmented by an Additional
4,500.

NO FORMAL PROTEST IS MADE

American Officials Take View That
Any Diplomatic Complications In-
volving United States Are Unlikely.
Seven Islands Reported Occupied.

CHIEFOO, CHINA, September 3 (2:25
P. M.).—Japan landed 4,500 additional
men at Lungchow to-day, of these
being 3,000 men are marines, the others
being soldiers.

Lungchow is a new Chinese port,
situated 100 miles north of Tsing Tau,
in Kiauchow.

Between 10,000 and 15,000 Japanese
troops had been landed at Lungchow
previous to to-day. The Japanese con-
trol the telegraph lines out of Lung-
chow.

JAPANESE OCCUPY SEVEN ISLANDS NEAR KIAUCHOW

LONDON, September 3 (6:41 A. M.).—
A dispatch to Reuters from Tokyo says
the Japanese have occupied seven is-
lands near Kiauchow, and have swept
up more than 1,000 mines scattered by
the Germans in the waters adjacent
to their Chinese stronghold.

CHINA WILL NOT OPPOSE JAPANESE

WASHINGTON, September 3. Vis-
count China, the Japanese ambassador,
said to-day he was without objec-
tion to the landing of Japanese
troops on Chinese territory, and
had not discussed the subject with
Secretary Bryan.

American officials took the view that,
inasmuch as China had made no
formal protest, and had announced she
would not oppose the Japanese troops,
there was not likely to be any diplo-
matic complications involving the
United States.

SCENE IS INSPIRING AS TROOPS LAND

TOKYO, September 3.—According to
official announcement to-day, the com-
mander of the Japanese second squad-
ron reports that on August 3 he landed
a detachment of 6,000 men in the morn-
ing. No enemy was sighted, he de-
clares, on land or sea. The place
where this landing took place is not
announced, but the commander says
there were many military transports
there, and that the scene was inspiring.

Notwithstanding the bad weather,
officers and men are in high spirits.

NO HOSTILE INCIDENT OCCURS DURING LANDING

PEKING, September 3.—The exact
number of Japanese troops ashore at
Lungchow cannot be definitely deter-
mined here. It is believed they number
no fewer than 6,000 and that 2,000
more are coming.

The Chinese officials of Lungchow
positively protested against the landing
of Japanese forces. The Japanese ac-
cepted the protest with "cool politeness,"
and then proceeded to regard it.
There was no hostile incident during
the landing.

The Foreign Office has formally pro-
tested to the Japanese and British legat-
ions against the violation of China's
neutrality involved in the landing at
Lungchow, which, being 100 miles from
Tientsin, is approximately seventy
miles beyond the confines of the Ger-
man leased territory. Knowing, how-
ever, that its protest would be useless,
the Foreign Office at the same time re-
quested the British and Japanese au-
thorities to confine their operations to
the zone extending on the north from
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BORDEAUX BECOMES SEAT OF FRENCH GOVERNMENT

President Poincare and Members of
Cabinet Greeted by Immense
Crowds.

MANY OTHER OFFICIALS ARRIVE

Hotels, Boarding-Houses and Private
Homes Overcrowded With Visitors.
American Ambassador Decides to
Remain in Paris.

BORDEAUX, FRANCE, September 3.—
This ancient city is now the seat of
the French government.

President Poincare and the members
of his Cabinet arrived here to-day in
accordance with the plan to remove the
capital from Paris during the pendency
of the anticipated siege. They were
greeted by immense and cheering
crowds. Headquarters for the govern-
ment, which had been established in
advance, were immediately taken pos-
session of.

President Poincare has taken a resi-
dence in the prefecture. The Ministry
of War is located in one of the build-
ings of the University of Bordeaux.
Offices for the other ministries have
been found in various other public
buildings.

All the ambassadors and ministers to
France, with the exception of the
American ambassador, M. T. Her-
rick, and M. Lardy, the Swiss minister,
are following the government to this
city. J. W. Garrett, American minister
to Argentina, Louis A. Sussdorf, Je-
sus third secretary, and Captain Parker,
military attaché at Paris, are en route
here to represent the government of the
United States at the provisional capital.

TRANS FROM PARIS FAIRLY HALVE HOUR

Trains from Paris are arriving every
half hour, bringing members of the
foreign legations, the Senate and Cham-
ber of Deputies, judges of the Court of
Cassation and other functionaries of
state.

The hotels, boarding-houses and pri-
vate homes are overcrowded with the
new arrivals, who including officials of
various grades, number about 5,000.

None of the newspapers had men-
tioned the decision of the government to
come here, yet every one in the city
appeared to know not only what was
transpiring, but the very hour at which
the party from Paris might be expected.

Bordeaux takes rank next after Mar-
seille and Havre among the ports of
France, in both foreign and domestic
commerce. It is on the Garonne River,
sixty miles from the Bay of Biscay, and
is 35 miles southwest of Paris. Its
history dates back to the days of the
Romans. In addition to being one of
the most flourishing commercial cities
of France, it is also a seat of the arts
and sciences. Among its notable build-
ings is a great theatre built by Louis
XV., and the remains of an amphi-
theatre built by the Emperor Gallienus.
It has a population of 250,000.

HERRICK DECIDES TO REMAIN IN PARIS

PARIS, September 3 (12:05 A. M.).—
The diplomatic corps, excepting the
ambassadors of the United States, ac-
companied the government to Bordeaux.
Ambassador Herriek's decision to re-
main in Paris has been warmly com-
mended by the Ministry of Foreign Af-
fairs, because the representative of the
most powerful neutral government will
be able, should the occasion arise, to
serve the French as well as his own
people.

Mr. Herriek thinks he can better look
after the several thousand Americans
here if he remains in Paris. These are
principally permanent residents in
(Continued on Second Page.)

GERMAN FORCES CONTINUE MARCH ON FRENCH CITY

Appear to Be Nearer Than
at Any Time Since Ap-
proach Began.

FEVERISH PREPARATIONS
FOR DEFENSE OF CAPITAL

All Efforts to Be Ready for
Threatened Investment by
Kaiser's Men.

AEROPLANE PATROLS ON GUARD

Attitude of Turkey in Present Con-
flict Awaited With Great
Anxiety.

Only Brief News Comes From Front

As the lines around Paris tighten
and German forces draw closer to
the French capital, the official state-
ments regarding the progress of the
war grow briefer and are more and
more lacking in details.

So far as the public is concerned,
little actually is known as to how
the armies in the field are faring.
Most of the information made public
in official quarters is of a negative
character, as, for instance, the an-
nouncement of the French war min-
ister that there has been no contact
with the German forces in the re-
gion of Compiègne and Senlis since
Wednesday, and that the situation in
the northeast has not changed.

The two towns are, respectively,
forty-five miles and thirty-two miles
northwest of the French capital, and
they appear to mark the points
nearest Paris to which the German
advance guards have approached.

With the removal of the govern-
ment to Bordeaux, all efforts around
Paris have been directed to prepa-
rations for the threatened invest-
ment of the capital by the Germans.

In addition, the French authorities
have been endeavoring to place the
city in a state of readiness to attack
any of the German airmen who
appear in the sky.

The attitude of Turkey is awaited
with anxiety, and a Petrograd (St.
Petersburg) dispatch says she is
mobilizing on the Persian boundary,
but slowly.

Another list of British casualties,
officially reported at London, num-
bers 1,000 killed, 1,000 wounded, and
1,000 missing. The list shows a large
percentage of officers.

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.)
SEPTEMBER 3.—With Paris
declared in a state of siege and the
French capital formally moved to Bor-
deaux, the fierce battle between the
Germans and the allies continued to-
night with unabated vigor, the Ger-
mans' right being within thirty miles
of the forts of Paris.

Amiens, about seventy-five miles to
the north of Paris, has been occupied
by the Germans, after a series of
fierce fighting, according to a dispatch
from that city dated September 1. This
probably means that Paris is entirely
cut off from the north.

Fighting continued in East Prussia
and Austrian Galicia between the Rus-
sians, Germans and Austrians, while
in the Balkans the reported between
the Austrians and the Serbians. In all
engagements the Austrians were re-
ported to have lost 2,000 men, killed,
wounded and prisoners.

It was stated here on good authority
that Turkey had declared war, but this
lacked confirmation. No official state-
ment on Turkey's action was forth-
coming from any source. The report
that Turkey had declared war and her
declaration was against the allies.

LITTLE INFORMATION OF FIGHTING IN NORTH

Little information came out to-day
either in London or Paris of the fight-
ing in the north. It was said that
French left had been pushed back some
miles nearer to Paris, but that the
allies' center had held their ground in
the face of terrific onslaughts, and that
their line was unbroken 84 miles long.

The French left extended from Mont-
didier through Reims to Novon.

The most dramatic event of the day
was the removal of the French seat of
government to Bordeaux for the sec-
ond time in history. In 1871 the cap-
ital was moved to Tours, when the
Prussians occupied Paris, and later
was moved to Bordeaux.

Two special trains took President
Poincare, the members of the Cabinet
and the members of the Senate and
Chamber of Deputies to the temporary
capital. Fifteen judges of the Court
of Cassation also are to go to Bordeaux.
All members of the diplomatic corps
accompanied the President, except
United States Ambassador Herriek,
who decided to remain behind.

In Paris to-night the military was in
full control, and martial law had been
declared. The city was in a state of
feverish preparations were being thrown
up between the forts. It was officially de-
clared that the city was considered in
a state of siege.

OUTER BELT OF FORTS IS TEN MILES FROM CITY

The outer ring of forts surrounding
Paris, of which St. Cyr is the prin-
cipal one, is ten miles from the city.
This fact reconciles the two dispatches

SEND THE WEEK-END at the Seashore.

12:00 Norfolk and return, 5:30 Virginia
Beach, via Norfolk and Western Railway.
Tickets on sale Fridays and Saturdays. Limit
Monday following date of sale.